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(54) METHOD FOR ALIGNING LIQUID CRYSTAL MOLECULE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To align liquid crystal molecules while controlling alignment tilt angle. SOLUTION: In a method for aligning the liquid crystal molecules by coating a substrate with a coating liquid for an alignment layer and forming the alignment layer and by coating the alignment layer with a coating liquid containing the liquid crystal molecules and forming a liquid crystal layer, a quaternary ammonium salt is added to the coating liquid for the alignment layer and the tilt angle of the liquid crystal molecules are controlled by an action of the quaternary ammonium salt.

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【Fターム(参考)】2H090 HB17Y HC05 HC06 HC07(57)【要約】

【課題】 配向傾斜角を制御しながら液晶分子を配向させる。

【解決手段】 基板上に、配向膜の塗布液を塗布して配向膜を形成し、そして、配向膜上に、液晶分子を含む塗布液を塗布して液晶層を形成し、液晶分子を配向させる方法において、配向膜の塗布液に四級アンモニウム塩を添加し、四級アンモニウム塩の作用により液晶分子の傾斜角を制御する。

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 基板上に、配向膜の塗布液を塗布して配向膜を形成し、そして、配向膜上に、液晶分子を含む塗布液を塗布して液晶層を形成し、液晶分子を配向させる方法であって、配向膜の塗布液に四級アンモニウム塩を添加し、四級アンモニウム塩の作用により液晶分子の傾斜角を制御することを特徴とする液晶分子の配向方法。

【請求項2】 四級アンモニウム塩が、7乃至44の 総炭素原子数を有する請求項1に記載の液晶分子の配 向方法。

【請求項3】 四級アンモニウム塩が、下記式(1)で表される請求項1に記載の液晶分子の配向方法:

【化1】

[式中、R¹ は、炭素原子数が4万至20の脂肪族基であり; R² 、R³ およびR⁴ は、それぞれ独立に、炭素原子数が1万至8の脂肪族基であるか、あるいは、R² とR³ とが結合して含窒素複素環を形成し;そ

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(57) [Abstract]

[Problem] While controlling orientation tilt angle, orient ation it does theliquid crystal molecule.

[Means of Solution] On substrate, applying coating solution of alignment film, it forms alignment film, and, on alignment film, it applies coating solution which includes liquid crystal molecule andforms liquid crystal layer, it regards to method which liquid crystal molecule orientationis done, adds quaternary ammonium salt to coating solution of alignment film, it controls thetilt angle of liquid crystal molecule with action of quaternary ammonium salt.

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] On substrate, applying coating solution of ali gnment film, it forms alignment film, and, on alignment film, it applies coating solution which includes liquid crystal molecule andforms liquid crystal layer, it is a method which liquid crystal molecule orientation is done, the quaternary ammonium salt is added to coating solution of alignment film, orientation method of liquid crystal moleculewhich designates that tilt angle of liquid crystal molecule is controlled with theaction of quaternary ammonium salt as feature.

[Claim 2] Quaternary ammonium salt, orientation meth od of liquid crystal molecule which is stated in Claim 1 whichpossesses total number of carbon atoms of 7 to 44.

[Claim 3] Quaternary ammonium salt, is stated in Claim 1 which is displayed with thebelow-mentioned Formula (I) orientation method: of liquid crystal molecule which

[Chemical Formula 1]

[In Formula, as for R1, number of carbon atoms is aliphatic group of 4 to 20 and; R2 and R3 and R4, in respective independence, the number of carbon atoms is aliphatic group of 1 to 8, or or, connects with R2 and

して、Xは、アニオンである]。

【請求項4】 式(1)において、 R^1 が、炭素原子数が4乃至20のアルキル基または炭素原子数が4乃至20のハロゲン置換アルキル基であり; R^2 、 R^3 および R^4 は、それぞれ独立に、炭素原子数が1乃至8のアルキル基である請求項3に記載の液晶分子の配向方法。

【請求項5】 四級アンモニウム塩を、液晶分子に対するモル比で1/1000万至250/1000の範囲で用いる請求項1に記載の液晶分子の配向方法。

【請求項6】 液晶分子がディスコティック液晶分子 である請求項1に記載の液晶分子の配向方法。

【請求項7】 液晶分子がトリフェニレン核を有する 請求項1に記載の液晶分子の配向方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、配向傾斜角を制御しながら液晶分子を配向させる方法に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】液晶性化合物は液晶層において液体のような流動性と結晶のような規則的な分子配列を併せ持つ性質を示すことから様々な分野で応用展開が期待されており、その分子配列の制御は液晶ディスプレイに代表される液晶デバイスへの工学的応用に欠かせないものとなっている。特に、プレチルト角をはじめとする傾斜角の制御は現在の液晶配向技術の重要な課題の一つとなっている。

【0003】液晶の分子配向は代表的なものとして、1)ホメオトロピック配向、2)ホモジニアス配向、3)ティルト配向、4)ハイブリッド配向、5)ツイスド配向、6)プレーナ配向、7)フォーカルコニック配向の7種が知られており、詳しくは「液晶の基礎と応用」、工業調査会出版(1991年)に記載されている。

【 O O O 4 】一般に、どんな種類の配向が得られるかは、用いる液晶が決まれば基板表面にどんな配向処理

R3 and itforms nitrogen-containing heterocycle and; and, X, being a anion, it is].

[Claim 4] In Formula (I), R1, number of carbon atoms alkyl group or number of carbon atoms of 4 to 20 is halogen substituted alkyl group of 4 to 20 and; as for R2 and R3 and R4, in therespective independence, orientation method of liquid crystal molecule which is stated in the Claim 3 where number of carbon atoms is alkyl group of 1 to 8.

[Claim 5] Quaternary ammonium salt, orientation meth od of liquid crystal molecule which is stated in Claim I whichwith mole ratio for liquid crystal molecule is used in range of 1/1000 to 250/1000.

[Claim 6] Orientation method of liquid crystal molecule which is stated in Claim 1 where liquid crystal molecule is the discotic liquid crystal molecule.

[Claim 7] Orientation method of liquid crystal molecule which is stated in Claim 1 where liquid crystal moleculehas triphenylene nucleus.

[Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Technological Field of Invention] This invention, while controlling orientation tilt angle, regards methodwhich liquid crystal molecule orientation is done.

[0002]

[Prior Art] As for liquid crystal compound from fact tha t property which has regular molecular alignment likethe fluidity and crystal like liquid in liquid crystal layer is shown applied development expected with various field, as for control of molecular alignment hasbecome something which cannot be missed in engineering application to theliquid crystal device which is represented in liquid crystal display. Especially, control of tilt angle which begins pretilt angle has become theone of important problem of present liquid crystal orientation technology.

[0003] As for molecular orientation of liquid crystal making representative ones, 1) homeotropicorientation, 2) homogenous orientation, 3) tiltorientation, 4) hybrid orientation, 5) "y chair Forientation, 6) planar orientation, 7) 7 kind offour cull = nick orientation is known, details "foundation of liquid crystal application", are stated in the Kogyo Chosakai Publishing (1991).

[0004] If liquid crystal which is used is decided, it decid es generally, orientation of what kind of types is acquired,

が施されるかで決定する。配向処理には様々な方法が 提案されており、これらは液晶の基礎と応用」、工業 調査会出版(1991年)に詳しく記載されている。 例えば、垂直、あるいは平行配向させる方法として、 Appl. Phys. Lett. 誌、第27巻、268頁(197 5年)、 Appl. Phys. Lett. 誌、第29巻、67頁(1976年)、 Appl. Phys. Lett. 誌、第22巻、1 11頁(1973年)等にはカルボン酸クロム錯体や 有機シラン等の配向剤を基板面に化学吸着させる方法 応用物理誌、第43巻、18頁(1974年)、 Phys. Rev. Lett. 誌、第25巻、67頁(1976年) 等には配向剤を基板面に物理吸着させる方法、Appl . Phys. Lett. 誌、第24巻、297頁(1974年) 等には低分子量物質をプラズマ放電で基板面に重合 付着させる方法、J. Appl. Phys. 誌、第47、127 0頁(1976年)等には高分子量物質を高電界の作 用で基板面に重合付着させる方法が開示されている。 次に、傾斜平行配向させる方法として Appl. Phys. Lett. 誌、第25巻、479頁(1974年)等には 基板面に斜めの角度から酸化珪素等の酸化物を蒸着さ せる斜め蒸着法が、傾斜垂直配向させる方法として前 記の斜め蒸着法と垂直配向剤を併用する方法が開示さ れている。傾斜垂直配向させる方法としては、他に基 板面を回転させながら斜めの角度から酸化珪素等の酸 化物を蒸着させる斜め蒸着法が第6回液晶討論会要旨 集、96頁(1980年)に開示されている。この方 法では、一定の傾斜配向角を有する安定した配向は得 られるものの工業的に製造するには生産性が悪く、大 面積化が困難であるなどの問題が生じる。

what kind of orientation treatment isadministered to substrate surface. Various method are proposed by orientation treatment, these are in detailstated in fundamentals and application of liquid crystal " and Kogyo Chosakai Publishing (1991). for example verticality or as method which parallel orientation is done. the Applied Physics Letters magazine, Vol. 27, 268 page (1975) and Applied Physics Letters magazine, the Vol.29, 67 page (1976) and Applied Physics Letters magazine, in Vol.22 and 111 page (1973)etc carboxylic acid chromium complex and organosilane or other alignment agent in substrate surface chemical adsorption method ofdoing. Oyobutsuri (Applied Physics) magazine, Volume 43, 18 page (1974) and Phys. rev. Lett. magazine, themethod physical adsorption of doing alignment agent to Vol. 25 and 67 page (1976) etc inthe substrate surface. Applied Physics Letters magazine, in Vol.24 and 297 page (1974) etc low molecular weight substance themethod where with plasma discharge you polymerize deposit in substrate surface. method which in action of high electric field you polymerize deposits in the substrate surface has been disclosed high molecular weight substance in Journal of Applied Physics (0021-8979, JAPIAU) magazine and 4th 7, 1 270 page (1976)etc. Applied Physics Letters magazine, inclination vapor deposition method which in substrate surface vapor deposition does the silicon oxide or other oxide to Vol. 25 and 479 page (1974) etc from angle of inclination, theaforementioned inclination vapor deposition method and method which jointly uses perpendicularly orienting agent is disclosed as method which inclined perpendicular orientation is done next, as themethod which inclined parallel orientation is done. inclination vapor deposition method which in other things while turning, silicon oxide or other oxide vapor deposition does substrate surface from angle of inclination as method which theinclined perpendicular orientation is done, is disclosed in 6th liquid crystal forum abstracts and 96 page (1980). As for orientation which with this method, possesses fixedinclined orientation angle and stabilizes it produces in industrially of those whichare acquired, productivity is bad, or other problem where surface area enlarging is difficultoccurs.

[0005] It gains organic coating in substrate surface orien tation is done, molecule as thetechnique which with cotton, nylon and polyester or other cloth rubbingdoes surface in constant direction, there is a method which liquid crystal moleculeorientation is done in rubbing direction. As for this method, because orientation which is stabilized relatively easily is acquired, this method is adopted for industrially exclusively. As organic film, you can list polyvinyl alcohol, polyoxyethylene, polyamide and the polyimide etc, but polyimide is used most generally from chemical stability and the thermal stability or other point. With this kind of liquid crystal alignment film, it is informed that tilt angle of liquid

、同9-143196号、同9-230354号、同9-278724号、同9-230354号、同9-278724号、同10-45690号、同10-123532号に傾斜配向可能な種々のの開示されている。しかし、その角は配配向原性自身整であるものではなかった。また、光により済を副かずる方法も知られている。例えば、機能材料、角でではながら、これらの手法は、偏光照射や調整に偏光の射しながら、これらの手法は、傾斜角の調整に偏光の射を用いる必変化させる必要があったり、必ずしも容易に傾斜角を制御できるものではなかった。

【 O O O 6 】以上のように様々な配向技術が提案され、液晶性化合物を傾斜配向させる技術も開示されている。しかしながら、傾斜角の制御という観点からはいずれも十分ではなく、容易に液晶性化合物の配列傾斜角を制御できる方法の開発が望まれていた。

[0007]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明の課題は、液 晶性化合物の配向傾斜角を容易に制御することにある

[0008]

【発明が解決するための手段】本発明は、下記(1)~(7)の液晶分子の配向方法を提供する。

- (1) 基板上に、配向膜の塗布液を塗布して配向膜を 形成し、そして、配向膜上に、液晶分子を含む塗布液 を塗布して液晶層を形成し、液晶分子を配向させる方 法であって、配向膜の塗布液に四級アンモニウム塩を 添加し、四級アンモニウム塩の作用により液晶分子の 傾斜角を制御することを特徴とする液晶分子の配向方 法。
- (2)四級アンモニウム塩が、7乃至44の総炭素原子数を有する(1)に記載の液晶分子の配向方法。
- (3) 四級アンモニウム塩が、下記式(1) で表される(1) に記載の液晶分子の配向方法:

crystal moleculechanges by alignment film which is used. Inclined orientation possible various alignment film is disclosed in for example Japan Unexamined Patent Publication Hei 5 - 43687number, same 8 -12759 number, same 8 - 220541 number, same 8 -220542number, same 9 - 14 31 96 number, same 9 -230354 number, same 9 - 278724number, same 10 -45690 number and same 10 - 123532 number. But, tilt angle was something which depends on property of alignment film itself, was not something which can adjust angle easily. In addition, also method which controls orientation of theliquid crystal molecule by light is informed. Various alignment film which can control tilt angle with light are stated in the for example functional material, Vol.17 and 13 page (1997). But, it was not something where these technique can control polarized light lightingand have necessity to use polarized light ultraviolet light illumination, is necessary to change theincident angle of polarized light into adjustment of tilt angle, to change, always thetilt angle easily.

[0006] Like above various orientation technology are pro posed, inclinedorientation is done also technology which has been disclosed liquid crystal compound. But, none was a fully from viewpoint, control of tilt angle, development of method which can control arrangement tilt angle ofthe liquid crystal compound easily was desired.

[0007]

[Problems to be Solved by the Invention] Problem of this invention is to control orientation tilt angle of the liquid crystal compound easily.

[8000]

[Invention solves means because] This invention offers orientation method of liquid crystal molecule of belowmentioned (1) to (7).

- (1) On substrate, applying coating solution of alignment film, it forms alignment film, and, on alignment film, it applies coating solution which includes liquid crystal molecule andforms liquid crystal layer, it is a method which liquid crystal molecule orientation is done, the quaternary ammonium salt is added to coating solution of alignment film, orientation method of liquid crystal molecule which designates that tilt angle of liquid crystal molecule is controlled with theaction of quaternary ammonium salt as feature.
- (2) Quaternary ammonium salt, orientation method of liquid crystal molecule which is stated in (1) which possesses total number of carbon atoms of 7 to 44.
- (3) Quaternary ammonium salt, is stated in (1) which is displayed with the below-mentioned Formula (I)

[0009]

【化2】

$$(I) \qquad \begin{array}{c} \mathsf{R}^1 \\ \mathsf{R}^4 \stackrel{\Theta^1}{-\mathsf{N}} - \mathsf{R}^2 \\ \mathsf{R}^3 \qquad \mathsf{x}^{\Theta} \end{array}$$

【 OO10】 [式中、 R^1 は、炭素原子数が 4 乃至 2^{\cdot} O の脂肪族基であり: R^2 、 R^3 および R^4 は、それぞれ独立に、炭素原子数が 1 乃至 8 の脂肪族基であるか、あるいは、 R^2 と R^3 とが結合して含窒素複素環を形成し:そして、X は、アニオンである〕。

(4)式(1)において、R¹が、炭素原子数が4乃至20のアルキル基または炭素原子数が4乃至20のハロゲン置換アルキル基であり;R²、R³およびR⁴は、それぞれ独立に、炭素原子数が1乃至8のアルキル基である(3)に記載の液晶分子の配向方法。

- (5)四級アンモニウム塩を、液晶分子に対するモル 比で1/1000乃至250/1000範囲で用いる(1)に記載の液晶分子の配向方法。
- (6)液晶分子がディスコティック液晶分子である(1)に記載の液晶分子の配向方法。
- (7)液晶分子がトリフェニレン核を有する(1)に記載の液晶分子の配向方法。

[0011]

【発明の実施の形態】本明細書において、基板とは液 晶層をのせる材料、あるいは液晶セルの構成要素とな る液晶層をはさむ材料を示す。具体的には、トリアセ チルセルロース(TAC)フイルム、 ポリエチレンナ フタレート(PEN) フイルムのようなポリマーフイ ルムを用いる。また、ガラス板、ITO基板、カラー フィルター基板、水晶板、シリコンウェファー、偏光 板を、基板として用いることができる。基板には、配 向層、透明電極(1 T O)、カラーフィルター層、ブ ラックマトリックス、薄膜トランジスタを設けてもよ い。また、電極パターン形成や前記に記すようなラビ ング処理、偏光UB照射などの配向処理を行ってもよ い。用いる基板は単独でも一対でもよく、一対で用い る場合は必要に応じてスペーサー、シール剤等を用い てもよい。本明細書において、液晶層に隣接する層と は、基板と液晶層の間に位置する層のうち、最も液晶

orientation method: of liquid crystal molecule which

[0009]

[Chemical Formula 2]

[0010] [In Formula, as for R1, number of carbon ato ms is aliphatic group of 4 to 20 and; R2 and R3 and R4, in respective independence, the number of carbon atoms is aliphatic group of 1 to 8, or or, connects with R2 and R3 and itforms nitrogen-containing heterocycle and; and, X, being a anion, it is].

- (4) In Formula (1), R1, number of carbon atoms alkyl group or number of carbon atoms of 4 to 20 is halogen substituted alkyl group of 4 to 20 and; as for R2 and R3 and R4, in therespective independence, orientation method of liquid crystal molecule which is stated in the(3) where number of carbon atoms is alkyl group of 1 to 8.
- (5) Quaternary ammonium salt, orientation method of liquid crystal molecule which is stated in (1) which with mole ratio for liquid crystal molecule is used in range of 1/1000 to 250/1000.
- (6) Orientation method of liquid crystal molecule which is stated in (1) where liquid crystal molecule discotic liquid crystal molecule.
- (7) Orientation method of liquid crystal molecule which is stated in (1) where liquid crystal moleculehas triphenylene nucleus.

[0011]

[Embodiment of Invention] In this specification, substra te material which puts between liquid crystal layer whichbecomes constituent of material or liquid crystal cell which does liquid crystal layer isshown. Concretely, polymer filmlike triacetylcellulose (TAC) film and polyethylene naphthalate (PEN) film is used. In addition, you can use glass sheet, ITO substrate, color filter substrate, quartz sheet, the silicon wafer and polarizing sheet, as substrate. It is possible to substrate, to provide alignment layer, transparent electrode (ITO), the color filter layer, black matrix and thin film transistor. In addition, a electrode pattern formation and, it is possible to do rubbing treatment and polarized light UBlighting kind of or other orientation treatment which are inscribed on description above. substrate which it uses with alone and is good with pair, when it

層に近い層であることが好ましい。液晶層に隣接する 層は、配向膜あるいは透明電極としての機能を有して いてもよい。

【0012】液晶層は主に液晶分子で構成される。液 晶分子としては、ディスコティック液晶分子、棒状液 晶分子、コレステリック液晶分子が好ましい。ディス コテック液晶性分子が特に好ましい。ディスコテック 液晶分子は、トリフェニレン核を有することが好まし い。二種類以上の液晶性分子を併用してもよい。液晶 層には、液晶分子以外の成分(例、色素、二色色素、 高分子、重合剤、增感剤、相転移温度低下材、安定剤) を添加してもよい。液晶層を基板上に設ける方法と しては、周知の方法が採用される。塗布する方式とし ては、公知の方法、例えばカーテンコーティング法、 押し出しコーティング法、ロールコーティング法、ス ピンコーティング法、ディップコーティング法、バー コーティング法、スプレーコーティング法、スライド コーティング法、印刷コーティング法等が採用される 。この時、基板は前記のような必要な処理、配向層を はじめとする必要な層、部位を設けてもよい。液晶分 子を基板間に注入する方法としては、ディスペンサー 方式、ベルジャー法などの一般的な方法が採用される 。また、基板に液晶層を塗布し、別の基板、あるいは 別の液晶層を塗布した基板を併せてもよい。

【0013】本発明では、四級アンモニウム塩を配向 膜の塗布液に添加して、四級アンモニウム塩の作用に より液晶分子の傾斜角を制御する。四級アンモニウム 塩を配向膜の塗布液に添加すると、一般に液晶分子の 傾斜角が上昇する。その結果として、液晶分子の傾斜 角を制御することができる。四級アンモニウム塩のピ リジニウム環は、7乃至44の総炭素原子数を有する ことが好ましい。四級アンモニウム構造の窒素原子に は、四個の脂肪族基が結合していることが好ましい。 脂肪族基には、アルキル基、置換アルキル基、アルケ ニル基、置換アルケニル基、アルキニル基および置換 アルキニル基が含まれる。脂肪族基は、環状構造を有 しててもよい。鎖状脂肪族基は分岐を有していてもよ い。脂肪族基の置換基の例には、アリール基、アルコ キシ基、アルキルチオ基、アミド基、アシル基、アシ ルオキシ基、アルコキシカルボニル基、カルボキシル 、ハロゲン原子、アルコキシアルキル基、アルキルオ キシオキシカルボニルアルキル基、2、2、3、3、 4.4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 7, 7, 8, 8, 8-ペンタ uses with pair, making use of according to need spacer and sealer etcis good. In this specification, adjacent layers, among layers which is position betweenthe substrate and liquid crystal layer, it is desirable in liquid crystal layer to be a layerwhich is closest to liquid crystal layer. adjacent layers to liquid crystal layer has been allowed to have possessed function as the alignment film or transparent electrode.

[0012] Liquid crystal layer is formed mainly with liquid crystal molecule. As liquid crystal molecule, discotic liquid crystal molecule, rod shape liquid crystal molecule and cholesteric liquid crystal molecule are desirable. D. A trowel of liquid crystal molecule especially is desirable. As for D. A trowel o < liquid crystal molecule, it is desirable to possess the triphenylene nucleus. It is possible to jointly use liquid crystal molecule of two kinds or more. It is possible to add component (Example, dye, two colors dye, polymer and polymerization agent, sensitizer and phase transition temperature drop material, stabilizer) other than liquid crystal molecule to liquid crystal layer. Widely known method is adopted as method which provides the liquid crystal layer on substrate. known method, for example curtain coating method, extrusion coating method, roll coating method, spin coating method, dip coating method, the bar coating. spray coating method, slide coating method and printing coating method etc are adopted asthe system which it applies. This time, substrate aforementioned way necessary layer whichbegins necessary treatment and alignment layer, may provide site. dispenser system and bell jar method or other general method are adopted as method which fills liquid crystal moleculebetween substrate. In addition, it applies liquid crystal layer to substrate, substrate whichapplied another substrate, or another liquid crystal layer it is good together.

[0013] With this invention, adding quaternary ammoniu m salt to coating solution of alignment film, it controls tilt angle of liquid crystal molecule with action of quaternary ammonium salt. When quaternary ammonium salt is added to coating solution of alignment film, tilt angle of theliquid crystal molecule rises generally. As result, tilt angle of liquid crystal molecule can be controlled. As for pyridinium ring of quaternary ammonium salt, it is desirable to possess total number of carbon atoms of 7 to 44. It is desirable in nitrogen atom of quaternary ammonium structure for four aliphatic group to have connected. alkyl group, substituted alkyl group, alkenyl group, substituted alkenyl group, alkynyl group and substituted alkinyl groupare included in aliphatic group, aliphatic group, possessing ring structure, T is good. chain aliphatic group has been allowed to have possessed branch. aryl group, alkoxy group, alkyl thio group, amide group, acyl group, acyloxy group, the alkoxy carbonyl group, carboxyl,

デカフルオロオクチルオキシカルボニルエチルが含まれる。四級アンモニウム塩の対イオンとなる陰イオンの例には、フッ素イオン、塩素イオン、臭素イオン、ヨウ素イオン、ベンゼンスルホニウムイオンおよびパラトルエンスルホニウムイオンが含まれる。下記式(I)で表される四級アンモニウム塩が、好ましい。

[0014]

[化3]

【0016】式(I)において、R²、R³およびR 4は、それぞれ独立に、炭素原子数が1万至8の脂肪 族基であるか、あるいは、R2とR3とが結合して含 窒素複素環を形成する。脂肪族基は、アルキル基、置 換アルキル基、アルケニル基、置換アルケニル基、ア ルキニル基および置換アルキニル基を含む。環状脂肪 族基よりも鎖状脂肪族基の方が好ましい。R2、R3 およびR4は、それぞれ独立に、アルキル基、置換ア ルキル基、アルケニル基または置換アルケニル基であ ることが好ましく、アルキル基または置換アルキル基 であることがさらに好ましく、アルキル基またはハロ ゲン置換アルキル基であることが最も好ましい。R2 R3 およびR4 の炭素原子数は、1乃至7であるこ とが好ましく、1乃至5であることがさらに好ましく 、1乃至4であることが最も好ましい。脂肪族基の例 には、メチル、エチル、n-プロピル、イソプロピル 、シクロプロピル、nーブチル、sec-ブチル、tーブ チル基、シクロプチル基、シクロプロピルメチル、n ーペンチル、ネオペンチル、n-ヘキシル、シクロヘ キシルおよびnーヘプチルが含まれる。R2とR3と が結合して形成する含窒素複素環は、5負環または6 負環であることが好ましい。

halogen atom, alkoxy alkyl group, alkyl oxy oxycarbonyl alkyl group and 2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8 - penta deca fluoro octyloxy carbonyl ethyl areincluded in example of substituent of aliphatic group. fluorine ion, chlorine ion, bromine ion, iodide ion, benzene sulfonium ion and para toluene sulfonium ionare included in example of anion which becomes counterion ofthe quaternary ammonium salt. quaternary ammonium salt which is displayed with belowmentioned Formula (I), isdesirable.

[0014]

[Chemical Formula 3]

[0015] In Formula (1), as for R1, number of carbon at oms is aliphatic group of 4 to 20. alkyl group , substituted alkyl group , alkenyl group , substituted alkynyl group and substituted alkinyl groupare included in aliphatic group . aliphatic group, possessing ring structure, $\boldsymbol{\tau}$ is good. Also group which possesses steroid structure is included in cycloaliphatic group . chain aliphatic group has been allowed to have possessed branch. aryl group , alkoxy group , alkyl thio group , amide group , acyl group , acyloxy group , the alkoxy carbonyl group , carboxyl , halogen atom , alkoxy alkyl group , alkyl oxy oxycarbonyl alkyl group and 2,2,3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8 - penta deca fluoro octyloxy carbonyl ethyl areincluded in example of substituent of aliphatic group.

[0016] In Formula (I), R2 and R3 and R4, in respectiv e independence, the number of carbon atoms is aliphatic group of 1 to 8, or or, connects with R2 and R3 and nitrogen-containing heterocycle is formed. aliphatic group, includes alkyl group, substituted alkyl group, alkenyl group, substituted alkenyl group, the alkynyl group and substituted alkinyl group. chain aliphatic group is more desirable in comparison with cycloaliphatic group. As for R2 and R3 and R4, in respective independence, it is desirable to be a alkyl group, a substituted alkyl group, a alkenyl group or a substituted alkenyl group, furthermore it is desirable to be a alkyl group or a substituted alkyl group, it is most desirable to be a alkyl group or a halogen substituted alkyl group. As for number of carbon atoms of R2 and R3 and R4, it is desirable to be a 1 to 7, furthermore it is desirable to be a 1 to 5, it is most desirable to be a 1 to 4. methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, cyclopropyl, n-butyl, the s-butyl, t-butyl group, cyclobutyl group, cyclopropyl methyl, n - pentyl, neopentyl, the n-hexyl, cyclohexyl and n - heptyl are included in example of the aliphatic group. Connecting with R2 and R3, as for

nitrogen-containing heterocycle which is formed, it is desirable to be a 5-member ring or 6-member ring.

【 O O 1 7 】式 (I) において、 X は、アニオンである。アニオンの例には、塩素イオン、臭素イオン、ヨウ素イオン、p - トルエンスルホニウムイオンおよびベンゼンスルホニウムイオンが含まれる。以下に、四級アンモニウム塩の例を示す。

[0017] In Formula (I), X is anion. chlorine ion, brom ine ion, iodide ion, p-toluene sulfonium ion and benzene sulfonium ion are included in example of anion. Below, example of quaternary ammonium salt is shown.

[0018]

[0018]

[化4]

[Chemical Formula 4]

[0019]

[0019]

【化5】

[Chemical Formula 5]

【0020】四級アンモニウム塩は、配向膜の塗布液に添加する。添加量は、液晶分子に対してモル比で1/1000から250/1000の範囲であることが好ましい。

[0021]

【実施例】 [実施例1]

 [0020] It adds quaternary arrmonium salt, to coating solution of alignment film. As for addition quantity, it is desirable to be a range of 1/100 0 to 2 50/1000 with themole ratio vis-a-vis liquid crystal molecule.

[0021]

[Working Example(s)] [Working Example 1]

(Appraisal of liquid crystal tilt angle controlling ability) I n commercial alignment film application liquid (Sunever SE - 610 and Nissan Chemical Industries, Ltd. (DB 69-054-4069) make), quaternary ammonium salt 0. 3 wt% was added. It applied coating solution which adds quaternary ammonium salt (3), on glass substrate making use ofthe bar coater of #4, dried, did rubbing treatment, formed alignment film Melting belowmentioned discotic liquid crystal compound (DLC)100 parts by weight and cellulose acetate butanoate 1 part by weight in methylethyl ketone 400 parts by weight,

に加熱した後、130℃で液晶化合物を配向させ、そ の状態で基板を急速に室温まで冷却して配向状態を固 定した。液晶層を偏光顕微鏡で観察し、ディスコティ ック液晶性化合物がラビング方向に対して平行かつ均 一(モノドメイン)に配向していることを確認した。 結晶回転法により基板に対する平均傾斜角を求めたと ころ、四級アンモニウム塩(3)の添加によって、液 晶分子の配向傾斜角が上昇していることを確認した。

[0022]

【化6】

DLC

【0023】 [実施例2~8] 配向膜塗布液に添加す る四級アンモニウム塩の種類と添加量を、第1表に示 すように変更した以外は、実施例1と同様にして液晶 分子の配向傾斜角を測定した。結果を第1表に示す。

[0024]

【表1】

第1表

itmanufactured liquid crystal layer coating solution. coating solution, after on alignment film applying with spin coating method, was dried withthe room temperature. After heating liquid crystal layer which it formed to 200 °C, orientationdoing liquid crystal compound with 130 °C, with state cooling substratequickly to room temperature, it locked oriented stated. You observed liquid crystal layer with polarizing microscope, discotic liquid crystal compound parallel and uniform (mono domain) you verified that orientation it has done vis-a-vis rubbing direction. When average tilt angle for substrate with crystal rotary method was sought, youverified that orientation tilt angle of liquid crystal molecule rises with the addition of quaternary ammonium salt (3).

[0022]

[Chemical Formula 6]

[0023] [Working Example 2 to 8] As shown types and a ddition quantity of quaternary ammonium salt which is added to the alignment film application liquid, in Table 1, other than modifying, orientation tilt angle of the liquid crystal molecule was measured to similar to Working Example 1. result is shown in Table 1.

[0024]

[Table 1]

Table 1

試料 平均傾斜 	四級アンモニウム塩 :角 	添加量	Sample quaternary ammonium sal quantity average tilt angle	t addition
実施例 1 1 0 度	(3)	0.3重量%	Working Example 1 (3) 0. 3 degrees	3 wt% 10
実施例 2 1 2 度	(3)	0.5重量%	Working Example 2 (3) 0.5 cond	5 wt% 1 se
実施例3 12度	(4)	0.3重量%	Working Example 3 (4) 0. 3 cond	3 wt% 1 se
実施例 4 1 6 度	(4)	0.5重量%	Working Example 4 (4) 0.5 egrees	wt% 16d
実施例5 1 1 度	(5)	0.3重量%	Working Example 5 (5) 0.3 e time	3 wt% 1 on
実施例 6 1 3 度	(5)	0.5重量%	Working Example 6 (5) 0.5 egrees	wt% 13d
実施例 7 1 1 度	(6)	0.3重量%	Working Example 7 (6) 0.3 e time	3 wt% 1 on
実施例 8 1 5 度	(6)	0.5重显%	Working Example 8 (6) 0.5 egrees	wt% 15 d

【0025】[比較例1]

[0025] [Comparative Example 1]

(Appraisal of liquid crystal tilt angle controlling ability) C ommercial alignment film application liquid (Sunever SE - 610 and Nissan Chemical Industries, Ltd. (DB 69-054-4069) make) it applied on glass substrate making use of bar coater of the#4, dried, did rubbing treatment, formed alignment film Melting discotic liquid crystal compound (DLC) 100 parts by weight and cellulose acetate butanoate 1 part by weight which are used for methylethyl ketone 400 parts by weight with the Working Example 1, it manufactured liquid crystal layer coating solution, coating solution, after on alignment film applying with spin coating method, was dried withthe room temperature. After heating liquid crystal layer which it formed to 200 °C, orientationdoing liquid crystal compound with 130 °C, with state cooling substratequickly to room temperature, it locked oriented stated. When liquid crystal layer is observed with polarizing microscope, discotic liquid crystal compound became dual domain, it was not a uniform orientation state.